

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

## SHOOTING AFFAIR AND BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

On last Friday, the 29th ultimo, a man calling himself Peter Riley, was shot at Mrs. M. A. Brooks', near the Bridgeport ferry crossing of Big Black river. The circumstances of the case as elicited upon an examination held yesterday before Esquire Elm, at Big Black Bridge, are as follows: A man named Foley came to Mrs. Brooks' house several days prior to the shooting, and through statements made was permitted to remain a short time being expected to leave daily. On Friday, Foley met Riley, who said he had walked from Vicksburg that day, at the store of W. J. Cowan & Co., about two and a half miles from the Brooks' plantation. Both proceeded together from the store, to Mrs. Brooks' house and both were somewhat under the influence of liquor. At the house of Mrs. Brooks they asked and received dinner and Foley laid down as if to sleep. Riley was exceedingly troublesome, and endeavored to force open the door of Mrs. Brooks' private room. Mr. George Kelly, a young man and a relative of the family, being present, caused Riley to desist and to go into a room at the opposite end of the house. At this moment two other gentlemen, relatives of the family, rode up and all entered the house. It was finally suggested that some one had better see what the two men were about, and Mr. Kelly, on going out, found Foley asleep, or pretending to be so, in the room, and discovered Riley making off through the yard with his carpet-bag, with some clothing of Mr. A. C. Brooks stuffed in it. He ordered him to halt, which not being done, advanced after him and finally fired, shooting Riley in the face, making a slight wound.

Riley lay upon the grass and a surgeon was sent for; the others went to the house. In the bag of Riley was found clothing to the amount of seventy-five dollars, belonging to Mr. Brooks, which Riley had just stolen from the room where Foley was. In a few minutes Riley got up and came into the house in a threatening manner and Mr. Kelly, who was the only person having a weapon, went to him and forced him from the house and in the endeavor to arrest him, and in self-defence, was compelled to shoot Riley, the balls taking effect in the neck, the right forearm and one through the left lung. After being shot Riley managed to get half a mile from the house in his endeavor to escape, and was found after dark in his bushes, carried to the house and cared for. Dr. J. L. Hebron was called and attended the wounded man. From the testimony, which was heard by a reporter connected with the HERALD, it would seem that Foley and Riley had conspired to rob Mrs. Brooks' house. Their actions, (especially Riley's), were of such a character as to create the impression that they were desperate and reckless men. There is usually no white male person about there in the day time, which Foley, who had been staying there, well knew, and Mr. Brooks, the son, was in Vicksburg or at the store at the time of the affair. Probably nothing but the presence of the gentlemen who chanced to be there, and the bold and determined action of Mr. Kelly prevented the success of a diabolical attempt at robbery. At the examination before Justice Elm A. W. Brien, Esq., conducted the case very ably for Mr. Kelly and after a full and complete hearing Mr. Kelly was fully vindicated and discharged from custody. We should mention here that the investigation was held at the request of Mr. Kelly himself who after the shooting promptly surrendered into custody. Warrants were issued against Foley and Riley for robbery and conspiracy to rob, and we hope both, if found guilty will be made to suffer. Our country and city is indebted to the Justice Elm for his promptness in prosecuting these matters.

HON. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, M. C., announces himself as an "Independent candidate" for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland. He comes out boldly on his platform as a "Democratic State-Right Anti-Fifteenth Amendment candidate," and declares that "on that line he intends to fight, should life last, until black lines are drawn around, across, and through the infernal record." He denounces the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in submitting to the amendment.

They say in Berlin that there is not a male in the royal house of Prussia but has been grossly insulted, for keeping up a liaison with other men's wives.

## CRIMINAL COURT.

We understand that it is the determination of Judge Osgood to hold a term of the Criminal Court, beginning on Monday next, and that orders have been issued to the Sheriff to summon the usual juries. It is a matter of serious doubt whether any such court as the Criminal Court is now known to law, and the weight of opinion seems to be that its existence terminated upon the adoption of the Constitution; and it is gravely asserted by lawyers that its entire proceedings will be invalid, its convictions void, its sitting a mere item of expense of the county, without benefit or advantage of any kind.

Besides, the courts are all in process of formation; our lawyers waiting to ascertain what is the exact condition of affairs; our people, now planting and at work, so that a term now will be a cause of excited discussion, doubt and trouble.

The last term of the court caused the county several thousand dollars expense, and that should be saved to be expended upon courts certain of legal existence, and not upon what is doubtful and uncertain.

It is to be hoped, and we believe it to be the wish of the people and of the bar, that the court should not be held.

Koskoo.—This medicine is rapidly gaining the confidence of the people, and the numerous testimonials of its virtues, given by practitioners of medicine, leaves no doubt that it is a safe and reliable remedy for impurity of the blood, Liver disease, &c.

The last Medical Journal contains an article from Prof. R. S. Newton, M. D., President of the E. Medical College, city of New York, that speaks in high terms of its curative properties, and gives a special recommendation of Koskoo to the practitioners of medicine. This, we believe, the first instance where such medicines have been officially endorsed by the Faculty of any of the medical colleges, and reflects great credit upon the skill of Dr. Lawrence, its compounder, and also upon "Koskoo" in the VAN of all others medicines of the present day.

## GLEANINGS.

Last year the Territory of Montana yielded over \$11,000,000 in gold and silver; this year the estimate is \$30,000,000. The population is estimated at 45,000.

The cholera is raging on the Eastern Coast of Africa. In Zanzibar the loss of life has been fearful. In one month and a half 10,000 people died in that town alone, and 30,000 in the whole island.

A circus elephant out West was "only" calmed down by being shot several times, and having one of his hind legs chopped for several minutes with a sharp hatchet.

A Florida alligator's post mortem revealed several buttons, marbles, and a top in the stomach, and a neighboring family thinks it knows where its missing little boy went to.

A young lady clerk employed in the Treasury Department at Washington was nearly frightened out of her wits the other day by finding a mouse snugly ensconced in her chignon.

Stone, the Kentucky duelist, in Heidelberg, has received from the University authorities in that place notice that he will be ordered out of the city in case he should send or accept another challenge.

Mrs. Lynch, who was captured with the Lopez family, is said to be a beautiful French woman who acquired considerable wealth and renown in Paraguay, and whose husband was an officer in the English navy.

A Montana clergyman, preaching from the text, "God created man in his own image," commenced, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Then, looking over the audience, he said, "But I opine God Almighty has not had a job in this city for nigh unto fifteen years."

A child in Lewiston, N. Y., who had wandered with some companions some distance from home, was ordered to return at once if he did not wish to have his head cut off. The threat so terrified him that he concealed himself under a haystack, where he passed three days without food, and whence he was finally taken, wild with fright.

A Salt Lake paper contains this marriage notice: "Married in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 10th inst., in the presence of the Saints, Elder Brigham Young to Mrs. J. R. Martin, Miss L. M. Pronger, Mr. R. M. Jenkins, Miss Susie P. Cleveland and Miss Emily P. Martin, all of the county of Berks, England."

A man who has been employed in a bank at Lerida, Spain, recently stole a key to the "strong room," and visited it with the intention of robbery, when the door closed, the lock sprang, and he was imprisoned. Nothing was known of the matter till some time after, when occasion was had to visit the room, and his corpse was discovered.

"Good for this day and train only."—The fallacy of this printed notice on railroad tickets has been several times decided by the courts. It has recently been again decided that an ordinary railroad ticket, for which a consideration has been received by the company, is good till used, except such as "through" tickets, or those issued for special purposes; and two hundred dollars damages were awarded against a certain railroad for ejecting a passenger from the cars because his ticket bore a date differing from that of the day on which he attempted to travel.

## THE INSURANCE DEPOSIT.

Governor Alcorn, the other day, sent in to the Legislature a special message, advising that insurance companies doing business in the State be required to deposit with the State \$20,000 each. We observe that the Governor is greatly given to messages. He must think that the Legislature is very obtuse or he must be afflicted with *cacochæa scribendi*. There can be but one or two even plausible reasons assigned for any such message, and they are, it occurs to us, matters of no weight. The aim is to secure a forced loan of \$20,000 from each Company in the State. This proposition is objectionable in that the State is in herself self-supporting without having to resort to this inquisitorial process. This putting the thumb under the screw to extort money for which valuable equivalent is not given is a characteristic that smacks strongly of freebootism. The Italian banditti seize a traveler, assess a certain ransom, send information to his friends to demand it; if it is not forthcoming a ear of the victim is sent next, and then the other ear, and so infinitesimal portions, until the dismembered victim is forwarded, unless the required sum is sent. Here the proposition is more expedient. The demand is made for \$20,000 outright, and if it is not forthcoming the life is squeezed out of the victim without reference to friends. It is an interesting little process, resembling to a great extent, the plan adopted by the ancient Barons of Britain toward the Jews. In fact, a sort of Claude Duval demand of "Stand and deliver. Your money or your life!" Suppose every State in the Union should make a similar demand, where is the company which could do general business? It would simply create a State monopoly. Companies with limited capital, probably one or two would deposit the sum required, and then, on fictitious capital, having a monopoly of business, would charge what exorbitant sums they chose, and force the people to pay it. Other able and more liberal companies will be shut out, and property-holders will be either forced to pay the increased demand or suffer their property to go to destruction without possibility of protection. If any good to the State, or any individual in it can be shown, it will not be so objectionable; but we are unable to see in it anything that is good or necessary. It lessens the tax receipts by driving away many insurance companies now doing business here; lessens competition, and, as a consequence, increases insurance rates. It gives no additional security, for in these deposits of \$20,000, the State assumes no responsibility. There is no more protection given to those who secure when this deposit is made than before. And it decreases the safety of insurance for in this forced deposit of \$20,000, the ability to pay losses is decreased just that amount. What are the bonds of a State to a company that is forced to realize money at once to pay losses. Such legislation is eminently unjust, for it forces these companies take bonds greatly less than par for which they pay cash. The only legislative protection which can be secured to those who insure is to require insurance companies to have the requisite reserve under their policies. Companies complying with the laws of New York and Massachusetts have this reserve and are safe beyond question. We hope the Legislature will pass no such law as the Governor recommends in this special message.

THE VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD should be permitted to connect with the river, but it should not be allowed to do it to the injury of the city.

What are some of the disadvantages of locating the depot at the point now contemplated by the company? Property in that immediate vicinity will grow rapidly in value at the cost of a corresponding decrease in the value of that in the northern portion of the city. Should those who have improved and built up the northern portion of the city be ruined to enrich those in the southern portion, who have as yet not expended a single dollar upon their real estate there?

As a simple question between individuals, should this be? Business that is now confined to and belongs to this portion of the city

will go to this new town to be built up by this change on the part of the railroad? Nearly all of her income from wharfage will be taken from her, steamboats will land at and deliver freight alone at the free wharf. Where is the steamboat Captain who will take freight to be delivered at the present wharf, when he is required to pay a wharfage fee of ten dollars when by landing half a mile below he can deliver it without cost. There is the loss to the city. This landing so far below the city entails upon the consumer another great expense. Those goods delivered at this lower landing must be brought to this portion of the city for sale. This will require additional cost in drayage over what is now demanded.

Suppose the river cuts through the point at Delta, will a steamboat ever come up to the present landing? Never. Every steamboat will land below and the town will be forced down there to meet them and the railroad.

Can this thing be avoided? It can by permitting the railroad to reach the river at some point near the business portion of the city. Where can this be done? Down Mulberry street. But the railroad company claim that an attempt was made to do this and they were prevented by an injunction. The injunction was not sued out to prevent a street railroad, but to prevent the putting down of the kind attempted by the company. The road, as was attempted to be laid, would have made that street perfectly impassable. Let the street be graded and paved and a road put down, such as can be found in other cities. If Mulberry street will not do, then go down Depot street. At the river can be erected all the necessary hoisting apparatus, and at the foot of that street is space sufficient for all purposes. It is true that in all probability, the road will have to be built upon trestling. Suppose so its cost will not be very great, because the distance is short, and beneath this trestled road there could be passing at all times. If this route will not do then build a road from the two mile bridge, following the valley or the ridge around and striking the river north of the city. These plans are all feasible and but little more, if as expensive, as the one now contemplated. By all means give the road a river terminus, for its business imperatively demands; but do not give it one which will suck away the city from its present site.

## FIGHTING THE REGAL TIGER.

Prince Alfred's Great Tiger Hunt—250 Elephants in the Field.

Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, is enjoying himself greatly in India. In February he was magnificently entertained near the boundaries of Nepal, by Sir Jung Bahadur, a native Prince, of immense wealth.

The Duke reached his camp on the banks of the Mohan river, which separates Oude from Nepal, at 8:30 on the morning of the 23d of February. Soon afterward Sir Jung Bahadur, who was encamped on the opposite bank, came across to meet and congratulate his royal guest. He was in full state costume, and wore a splendid head-dress, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars in gold. After a pleasant interview, Sir Jung Bahadur having laid aside his elegant attire and replaced it by a hunting costume, the two princes set out for the great tiger hunt which the Indian host had planned for the entertainment of the Royal Englishman. The battle which followed is described as absolutely unique. There were upward of 350 hunting elephants in the field; a tiger was soon started out of the jungle, and by masterly management was gradually so hemmed in by elephants that at last that these formed a complete circle of not more than sixty yards diameter, with only the Prince, Sir Jung Bahadur, and the tiger in the central space.

When the latter realized his situation, he ran roaring round and round the circle trying to find an exit, and at last made a rush at what seemed probably the weakest point in the circle. This, however, was just in front of the Duke's elephant, and a well-directed shot from his Royal Highness rolled him over, though it took two or three more balls to finish him. It was an understood thing that no one but the Duke was to fire and to give an idea of Sir Jung's consummate courtesy, it may be noticed that he had dismounted from his own elephant and climbed into the state howdah, which by his orders had been prepared for the Duke, where he sat behind his royal visitor, not firing himself, but handing gun after gun to the Duke as he required them.

The dinner that night in camp is said to have been, considering where it was, a sight of itself worth a journey. About 9 P. M. the tent door opened, and in long defile entered a string of Goorkhas, bringing trays of presents—beautiful knives, elephants' teeth, tiger skins, China silks, musk pods, the current coins of Nepal, and a small elephant (who objected very much to the festivities,) and last (though not least interesting) a baby tiger, only ten days or a fortnight old, which made itself quite at home on the table with the dessert, and allowed itself to be caressed and made a pet of at once.

## THE FATAL SHIRT.

It Causes the Death of Six Different Persons.

From a physician practicing in Kentucky, we obtain the following details of a singularly tragic story:

A short time ago a white man living near Hopkinsville had an attack of small-pox. He was not very neat in his habits, or else had poor nursing, and he did not change his shirt during his entire illness. When convalescent, he gave the garment to a negro woman, with injunction to bury it deep in the ground, for fear of communicating the dreadful disease to others. But Aunty was of a utilitarian turn, and thought it a sin to throw away so good a shirt while there were so many backs to cover. So she subjected it to a careless sort of washing, and presented it to her husband, who appeared at church next Sunday in all the glory of a "billed shirt." The next day he was seized with small-pox and died soon after—and so did five others, who successively came into possession of this garment of death.

The above statement is vouched for by our informant and we give it as told us. It may be truly remarked that the shirt was more terribly fatal than the fabled garment of Nessus, for the latter terminated the career of but one victim—Hercules—while the former brought six loyal voters to an untimely grave.—[Nashville Banner.

## GRIEVOUS EXERCISE.—HORACE

Greeley thinks it highly "unpatriotic" that Graham, McFarland's lawyer, should be permitted to ventilate the nest of free-lovers, male and female, which have their headquarters in and about the Tribune office. This trial has exposed a condition of things perfectly revolting. No wonder Greeley squirms. He announces that after the trial is over he, H. G., intends to ask public attention to the question, how far a lawyer shall be permitted to go to eliminate ladies, who are not legally charged with any offense? We advise him, while calling such attention, to call it to the farther question of how far the public should go in frowning down the exposure of which has caused all this fluttering among Greeley's feminine pets.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column. It should be read by all.

## SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF DR. BUTTS'

Dispensary, headed, Book for the Million—MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column. It should be read by all.

## A Night With the Dead.

The San Francisco Alta tells the story of a German, a waiter in a first street saloon in that city, who was recently sent to the public hospital as an incurable consumptive, and who, while in a trance (supposed to be dead), was laid out in the dead house between two corpses. The Alta tells the story of the "trance" when he came to, but the German tells a better in the following style. He says: "Well, ven I got sick and was in bed day, the doctor came to me and said I was very sick. He went away, and after he went I fell asleep. I knew nothing more till I woke in the night, and there was no light. I put out my hand, and I could get no bed-clothes for I was cold. I den put my hand to yone side to try for the bed-clothes, and, Oeb, my Gott, vat you tink I got—vy, a dead man! Dere he was, cold enough, sure. I roared mid all the power I had and was going away by the other side, vin sure, I put my hand on another. Then I roared, and called, and cried out all I could, and ven I vas getting up my head struck a board that was covering me. Oh, said I, vot does this mean, ven am I? Am I dead? And I roared and bawled, and threw off the cover and jumped about as if I vas mad. And I knocked at the door vid my hands and feet, but nobody would open it for me, and I thought I vas dead myself. I was not sure. I had the dead man's dress on me. At last the door opened, and ven I looked at the man vat opened it, he fell down mid fear, and I ran till I vas caught. Then I faltered, and ven I come to myself, I thought it was a dream. But it is as true as I am here."

## THE

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